The Columbian Mirror and Alexandria Gazette.

ALEXANDRIA—PRINTED, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY, BY ELLIS PRICE, AT THE EAST END OF THE MARKET-HOUSE.

No. 472.] THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1796. [Vol. IV

VENDUE.

ON TUESDAY and FRIDAY, in every week, at 10 o'clock in the morning, will be expoſed for ſale at the Vendue Store (corner of Prince and Water ſtreets)

A VARIETY OF

WET & DRY GOODS.

Of which the particulars will be given previous to the ſale.

The VENDUE MASTERS will always keep the Store open for the reception of GOODS, and ſelling of ſuch articles therein between the times of public ſales as may be on limitation. They likewiſe offer their ſervices in tranſacting any kind of Commiſſion Buſineſs.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

April 5th, 1796.

PUBLIC SALES.

ON FRIDAY,
At X o'clock.,
Will be ſold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in barrels, Brandy in barrels, Whiſkey in barrels, Gin in barrels, Wine in quarter caſks, Coffee in barrels, Soap and Candles in boxes, Beaureaus, with other Mahogany and Walnut Furniture.

ALSO

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS

Of various kinds—with a quantity of NANKEENS.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

April 12.

A few pounds of Nutmeg; French Brandy in pipes; Claret in boxes, five years old; Soap in boxes—For Sale on a moderate Credit, by

Francis Vivent.

April 12. t. f.

High proof Jamaica Rum,
And
Muſcovado Sugar,
For Sale by
FLETCHER and OTWAY.

April 12.

SPRING GOODS.

BY ſundry conveyances the ſubſcriber has received his Spring Importation of DRY GOODS, with an aſſortment of

Hardware, Ironmongery, &c.
AND ALSO
London Bottled Porter,

both of the Brown, Stout, and Mild qualities in caſes hogſheads and hampers,

JOHN MANDEVILLE.

April 11th.

JOHN O'CONNOR,

LADIES' and GENTLEMENS'
HAIR-DRESSER,

BEGS leave to inform the citizens of Alexandria, that he has opened Shop, on Fairfax ſtreet, near Mr. Guy Atkinſon's. He hopes that a perfect knowledge ſo his buſineſs, and the attention which he will pay to it, will inſure him the encouragement of a generous public.

April 12.

JUST COME TO HAND,
And to be ſold at my Houſe in King-Street,
A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
China Tea Ware.
LIKEWISE,
Queen and Stone Ware.
ALSO
Glaſs Ware of Different Kinds.
ALSO,
Rum, Wine, Brandy, Gin, Tea, Coffee, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Pepper, Allſpice, Ginger, Chocolate, Muſtard, Rice, Molaſſes, White and Brown Sugars, Mould and Dipt Candles.

April 12. JOSEPH THORNTON.

Red Clover Seed.

JUST received, and for ſale at the ſubſcriber's ſtore, corner of Union and Prince ſtreets, a few buſhels of RED CLOVER SEED.

JOS. and SAM. HARPER.

April 9.

The Columbian Mirror
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

APRIL 7.

Mr. Blount's reſolutions were taken up.

There was no further debate upon them and no motion of amendment.

The previous queſtion was called, viz. Shall the queſtion now be put? on which the yeas and nays were as follows:

YEAS.

Meſſrs. Bailey, Baird, Baldwin, Benton, Blount, Brian, Burgeſs, Cabel, Chriſtie, Clopton, Cole, Crab, Dearborne, Earl, Findley, Franklin, Gallatin, Giles, Gregg, Grove, Hampton, Hancock, Harriſon, Hathorn, Havens, Heath, Heiſter, Jackſon, Livingſton, Locke, Maclay, Macon, Madiſon, Milledge, Moore, Muhlenberg, Nicholas, Orr, Page, Parker, Patton, Preſton, Richards, Rutherford, Sherborne, Iſrael Smith, Sam. Smith, Sprigg, Swanwick, Tatom, Van Courtlandt, Varnum, Venable, Winn.—54.

NAYS.

Meſſrs. Ames, B. Bourne, Bradbury, Buck, Coit, Cooper, Dent, A. Foſter, D. Foſter, Gilbert, Gilman, Glenn, Goodhue, Goodrich, Griſwold, Harper, Hartley, Henderſon, Hillhouſe, Hindman, Kittera, S. Lyman, Malbone, Murray, Reed, Sedgwick, J. Smith, N. Smith, W. Smith, Swift, Thatcher, Thomas, Thompſon, Tracy, Van Allen, Wadſworth, Williams.—37.

The yeas and nays were then taken on his firſt reſolution, which is as follows:

Reſolved, That it being declared by the 2d ſection of the 2d article of the conſtitution, "that the Preſident ſhall have power by and with the advice of the Senate to make Treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senate preſent concur," the Houſe of Repreſentatives do not claim any agency in making treaties, but that when a treaty ſtipulates regulations on any of the ſubjects ſubmitted by the conſtitution to the power of Congreſs, it muſt depend for its execution, as to ſuch ſtipulations, on a law or laws to be paſſed by Congreſs, and it is the conſtitutional right and duty of the houſe of repreſentatives, in all ſuch caſes, to deliberate on the expediency or inexpediency of carrying ſuch Treaty into effect, and to determine and and act thereon, as in their judgment may be moſt conducive to the public good.

The yeas and nays ſtood as follows:

YEAS.

Meſſrs. Bailey, Baird, Baldwin, Benton, Blount, Brian, Burgeſs, Cabel, Chriſtie, Clopton, Coles, Crab, Dent, Dearborne, Earl, Findley, Franklin, Gallatin, Giles, Gregg, Grove, Gilman, Hampton, Hancock, Harriſon, Hathorn, Havens, Heath, Heiſter, Jackſon, Livingſton, Locke, W. Lyman, Maclay, Macon, Madiſon, Millege, Moore, Muhlenberg, Nicholas, Orr, Page, Parker, Patten, Preſton, Richards, Rutherford, Sherborne, Iſrael Smith, S. Smith, Sprigg, Swanwick, Tatom, Van Courtlandt, Varnum, Venable, Winn.—57.

NAYS.

Meſſrs. Ames, B. Bourne, Bradbury, Buck, Coit, Cooper, A. Foſter, D. Foſter, Gilbert, Glenn, Goodhue, Goodrich, Griſwold, Harper, Hartley, Henderſon, Hindman, Kittera, S. Lyman, Malbone, Murray, Reed, Sedgwick, Jer. Smith, N. Smith, W. Smith, Swift, Thatcher, Thomas, Thompſon, Tracey, Vad Allen, Wadſworth, Williams.—37

The ſecond reſolution as follows was then taken into conſideration, and the yeas and nays ſtood exactly as on the firſt reſolution.

Reſolved, That it is not neceſſary to the propriety of any application from this houſe to the Executive for information deſired by them, and which may relate to any conſtitutional functions of the Houſe, that the purpoſe for which ſuch information may be wanted or to which the ſame may be applied, ſhould be ſtated in the application.

The following members were abſent when the yeas and neas were called on the main queſtions:

Meſſrs. Brent, Claibourne, Gilleſpie, Greenup, Holland, New, and Sitgreaves.

The following members were away upon leave of abſence:

Meſſrs. Freeman, Kitchell, Leonard, and I. Smith.

We are *authorized* to declare, that the following members would have voted FOR the reſolutions, had they been preſent:

Meſſrs. Brent, Claibourne, Gilleſpie, Greenup, Holland, and New.

RECAPITULATION.

Yeas in the Houſe,	57	
Yeas abſent,	6	
		63
Nays in the Houſe	35	
Mr. Sitgreaves (probably againſt the reſolutions)	1	
		36
Majority for the reſolutions,		27
Abſent on leave,	4	
Mr. Duval reſigned,	1	
The Speaker,	1	
Whole number members,	105	

GEORGIA.

AUGUSTA, MARCH 24.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Greenſborough, to his friend in this place, dated 15th of March, 1796.

"Among the great variety of noval and abſurd conſequences which have already ariſen from the venality, malevolence, and folly of the laſt legiſlature, perhaps one of the moſt ridiculous was yeſterday exhibited in an attempt to hold a ſuperior court at this place.

Mr. Benjamin Talliaferro, who is ſaid to be one of the judges, and a *young* man, by the name of Peter Van Allen, who, according to common report, is one of the ſolicitors *general*, appeared in Greenſborough, it being the day which fame had declared to be that fixed on by the laſt aſſembly, for holding the ſuperior court in this county. At the uſual time of opening the court Mr. Talliaferro aſcended the ſeat, and without any diſplay of his authority, proceed to opening the court, and impannelling the grand jury, to whom the ſuppoſed judge, with great ſolemnity, delivered a charge; this being done, a bailiff was ordered to be ſworn to attend the grand jury, the clerk handed the book to the bailiff, and requeſted Mr. Van Allen to adminiſter the oath, who, with his uſual want of modeſty, without even the ſmalleſt appearance of a bluſh, told the clerk to do it himſelf, for that he did not then *recollect it*; here the difficulties of our new corps commenced—This duty, though ſmall in itſelf, having never been impoſed on the clerk in times when the law department was filled with reſpectable characters, felt alſo a conſciouſneſs of his want of *recollection*, he took back the book, and in wiſtful diſorder caſt his eyes around to thoſe, whoſe aid he had never before ſolicited in vain; finding the avenues to information entirely ſhut up from that quarter, he caſt a look of ſolicitation to the bench, but received no light; ſummoning up then all his recollection, he again handed the book to the bailiff, and proceeded to adminiſter the oath uſually given to the officer attending the petty jury, and when he had gone ſo far as to interdict the uſe of eating and drinking, ſeveral of the profeſſional gentlemen, not wiſhing to ſee a reſpectable grand jury ſtarved to death by the ignorance of their rulers, told the clerk he was adminiſtering a wrong oath, but not telling the right one, only added to the embarraſſment of our new officers, and after ſome minutes of aukward ſuſpence the clerk was directed from the bench to let the bailiff go out without ſwearing, the clerk, then, in great confuſion preſented the ſacred book to him, which he kiſſed and retired with the grand inqueſt, leaving the *new* ſolicitor to recover his recollection at leiſure.

Theſe difficulties having been thus put out of the way, a jury were called and his honour was about to take up the docket, when new and unexpected difficulties of a very ſerious nature preſented themſelves, it was ſaid from the bar, that this was an unuſual time of holding the ſupreme court in that county, true it was that it had been reported as the time appointed by a late judiciary law, but that law had not yet been publiſhed: that if there was a new judiciary, in all probability it preſcribed new rules of practice, and that it was neceſſary, and had been the conſtant practice with all former judges, to make a ſpecial order at the head of the minute book, ſetting out the act, under which the court was holden. Before his honour had made up his opinion on this queſtion, it was ſuggeſted to him as not only proper, but abſolutely neceſſary, the

he firſt thing done after opening the court was, that the judge and Solicitor General ſhould produce their commiſſions to have them publicly announced by the ſheriff, and read by the clerk, but unfortunately neither the judge nor Solicitor general could produce any evidence of their authority for exerciſing the functions they had aſſumed. The court was then adjourned, and thus ended the moſt ridiculous and melancholy ſcene that has ever before been exhibited in this department of government. I am ſure you will feel ſenſibly for the ſituation of our old friend Talliaferro, his unfortunate infatuation I cannot account for on any rational principle whatever, I am always venerating his character, and ſincerely lament his imprudence, in refuſing two of the moſt honourable appointments in the gift of the ſtate;—appointments to which he could have added dignity; and have been perſuaded by his pretended friends, though real enemies, to accept of one, the duties of which he is utterly ignorant of, and in which he cannot flatter himſelf with rendering the leaſt ſervice to his country, or honour to himſelf. He ought to have remembered the excellent maxim of the author of common ſenſe, that, "where knowledge is a du-" ty ignorance is a crime."

We are informed that his excellency the governor has appointed the Hon. William Few one of the judges of the ſuperior court for the middle circuit in the place of James M'Neil, Eſq. *not* reſigned. This appointment has occaſioned various obſervations, and we wiſh we could lay before our readers an *accurate* ſtatement of the circumſtances leading to it; the following is the account we have received. James M'Neil having been appointed judge by the Legiſlature, was *at firſt* doubtful of accepting the appointment, and at the very eve of the ſeſſion, ſent a letter to the ſpeaker of the houſe of repreſentatives ſignifying his reſignation; the reſignation was accepted by a reſolution of that houſe, and ordered to be ſent to the Senate for concurrence—but previouſly to its being ſent to that houſe, the Senate had adjourned, and the reſolution therefore was not acted upon and became of no conſequence.

Mr. M'Neal was then informed that the executive was the department to which his reſignation ought to be ſent, and was repeatedly urged to reſign to the governor; but he was not prevailed upon to do this, from an apprehenſion that the vacancy would be filled by a perſon neither agreeable to the legiſlature, nor any of the people, except the man who had ſolicited the reſignation. He concluded therefore, it is ſaid, to remain in office; not ſuppoſing that the executive would take official notice of a letter addreſſed ſolely to the houſe of aſſembly, and with which the executive had then no concern. However the letter got into the executive chamber, and the governor a few days paſt, it is ſaid, deſired his ſecretary to read it over, and then obſerving that the vacancy made by Mr. Neill's reſignation muſt be filled, gave William Few's name on a paper, and directed the commiſſion to be made out. Whether this ſtatement is accurate or not, we cannot ſay; but, this being a matter intereſting to the community, we thought it our duty to ſtate the account as received, and any errors in the ſtatement we hope will be corrected by our friends.

FRENCH COLONIAL EMIGRANTS.

FROM THE AURORA.

The following is tranſlated from Le Republicain Francois of 11 Nivoſe.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

Preſidency of Citizen TREILHARD.

Held the 8th Nivoſe.

A meſſage from the Executive Directory has for object to require, that the laws concerning the emigrants, be ſent and executed in the colonies in the ſame manner as in France. It is thus couched:

The Executive Directory to the Council of Five Hundred.

The 8th Nivoſe.

CITIZEN LEGISLATORS,

The Executive Directory cannot defer any longer to call the attention of the legiſlative body to the Emigrants from the Colonies.

The National Convention thougnt it was beſt to adjourn that ſubject, which is of ſo great urgency, and of ſuch high importance, when the Committee of Public Safety propoſed, on the 25th of Meſſidor, in the third year, in a repert on the ſtate of St. Domingo, to ſend to the colonies the laws concerning the emigrants, to be there executed as in France.

The moment is arrived when the legiſlators of the republic, who by too much indulgence have nearly ſeen the public intereſt periſh, ought to ſtrike the moſt irreconcileable enemies to liberty and equality. It is neceſſary that the emigrants, in whatever place they exiſt, or under whatever maſk they be covered, ſhould not eſcape the ſentence which the law has pronounced againſt them.

Any diſtinction between the emigrants of France and thoſe of the colonies, would be abſolutely unjuſt and impolitic. Such a diſtinction would loſe our colonies. Liberty only can attach us; and with the loſs of our colonies, we would ſee extinguiſhed all hopes of re-eſtabliſhing our commerce, and of procuring to the republic a perpetual ſource of abundance and proſperity.

The National Convention has been a long time led in error by a falſe public opinion. For a long time it has been believed, that it was poſſible to compromiſe with nature and law, as to the liberty of the Negroes; and ſave our colonies in committing a crime againſt the rights of man.

Some legiſlators, deceived by the advice of the colonial ariſtocrats, have been ignorant of the true cauſes of the unhappineſs which has devaſtated our colonies: but the report of the commiſſaries charged to unmaſk the truth which has been inveloped in ſo much intrigue, cannot leave them any longer in error.

The protectors, the defenders of the emigrants from the colonies, of whom they ſay with effrontery, they are the agents by virtue of letters of attorney, and who have been ſucceſſively demagogues, royaliſts, and moderates, according to the periods of the revolution. Shall they again come and engage your compaſſion, by deſcribing the loſs of their immenſe fortunes, and the miſery and want in which they find themſelves.—The clergy, the nobles, and all the emigrants from France, have they no regret at loſing the enjoyments upon which they eſtabliſhed the ſlavery of the people? And have they not been themſelves the cauſe of their own miſery and ſhame? They alſo claim the pity of the French people. They call themſelves alſo the victims of revolution, which has cauſed them to leave their homes, notwithſtanding the conſtitution prohibiting any of them returning to their country.

The emigrants of the colonies, they ſay, have retired to the United States to avoid the dangers of war, and to dwell in a neutral country: but the reſort of the greateſt part of the emigrants of France, who have cauſed ſo many troubles to their country, has it not alſo been to neutral countries?

The coloniſts, who are continually rebels to the laws, why have they not taken arms to defend themſelves, as well as the magiſtrates who were the organs of them? One cannot doubt at preſent, by intercepted correſpondences and official reports from the agents of the republic, that Philadelphia is the ſeat of an Engliſh committee, (which eſcapes no doubt the obſervation of the American government) and of which the coloniſts are the agents, as at Baſil the emigrants are the oſtenſible agents of an Auſtrian committee.

Suppoſe even that the emigrants from the colonies had been cowardly enough to ſhun the miſeries of war, which by their reſiſtance to the laws on the liberty of the Negros they had provoked; and that they went to the United States only for an aſylum. Ought they not at leaſt to haſten to regain the French territory, as ſoon as a ſafe and honourable occaſion offered? Yet it is in vain that the Miniſter of the Republic at Philadelphia has invited them officially, by public advertiſements, to return to France, and offered them free paſſages in ſhips of the republic.

They have always refuſed, in hopes that the Engliſh and Spaniſh triumphs would ſoon facilitate the way to re-enter their habitations, ſtained again by ſlavery, and to be again able to ſupport the pride of domination, vengeance, and death.

Thoſe men who call themſelves refugees and perſecuted, to whom the republic opened her arms when ſhe had the right to be ſevere, and who preferred to diſtance themſelves during the criſis of the French revolution which agitated their country, and who ſolicit ſuccours from all, are they not true emigrants?

From all theſe developements can one, without being culpable, eſtabliſh a difference between the Emigrants of France and thoſe of the colonies? Without doubt, Citizen Legiſlators, you think not: and your juſtice will never be entangled by thoſe perfidious men who crouch now with meanneſs and hypocriſy before the triumphs of the republic.

Their eſtates, juſtly the property of the Republic, will amount to two milliards in ſpecie; after a wiſe and enlightened adminiſtration ſhall have reſtored them to their former ſtate. You will find alſo in making your laws reſpected, which are juſt in their rigour, a new mortgage for the expence of many campaigns, which the loyalty, wiſdom, and moderation, of the people could not avoid. In this, if we had peace, a particular reſource would be found, which will raiſe to the higheſt degree the proſperity of the Repnblic.

The Executive Directory, penetrated with the importance of the objects which it ſubmits to you, propoſes to the Legiſlative body to take the ſubject of this meſſage into conſideration, to declare that the laws concerning emigrants ſhall be ſent and executed in all the colonies, the ſame as they are in France.

(Signed)
REWBELL, PRESIDENT.
LAGARDE, SEC'R. GENERAL.

SUPERSTITION.

PUGH:—I deſpiſe your death-watches, *tickling in the night—your* howling *of dogs, and* hooting *of owls—your* ſpilling *of ſalt. and* winding-ſheets *in candles—they are beneath the conſideration of a man, who has one ſpark of philoſophy.*

But——replied Eugenus—why do you, when playing at whiſt, chooſe the lucky chair *and place your antagoniſt in the* place of the looſer?*——or what is the reaſon, why after a run of ill luck, you leave off playing in a pet? is it not, my friend, that you believe the fortune of one game has an influence on another yet to be played? —The cards run againſt you, you ſay, I'll give you an anecdote, and a ſea-faring one, and you know ſeamen have as much experience in* ſupernatural agencies *as any claſs of men.*

On board a veſſel, which, by the bye, combated contrary winds, a gentlemen was a paſſenger, who from the want of proper tools, thought it beſt to let his beard grow, rather than to ſhave: but the ſeamen would not let the, paſſenger have his choice—as, while he had that beard on *they knew that head winds would continue—accordingly, ſhaved he was—the wind came about—and the veſſel was wafted into her deſired haven.*

ANECDOTE.

A gentleman calling upon a friend that lived a good way off, who was attended by a phyſician, aſked the doctor if he did not find it very inconvenient to come to his friend from ſuch a diſtance. "Not at all ſir," replied the ſon of Eſculapius, "for having a patient in the adjoining ſtreet, I can kill two birds with one ſtone," "Can you ſo," replied the ſick man;—"then you are too good a ſhot for me;" and immediately diſmiſſed him.

PUBLIC SALES.

Will be Sold,

On the Premiſes, *This Afternoon*, at *four* o'Clock, on a Credit of 30, 90 and 120 days, for negotiable notes with approved endorſers,

The HOUSE and LOT

Now occupied by O. Price. Poſſeſſion will be given on or before the laſt of May.

Thurſday, April 13.

PUBLIC VENDUE.

On Monday the 25th inſt. we will ſell, at publice auction, at our mill ſituate about ſix miles from the town of Alexandria,

A number of Horned Cattle,

(Among which are ſome milch cows)

Hogs, Sheep, Horſes and three ſtacks of Hay. A credit of 6 months will be given, the purchaſer giving bond with approved ſecurity to bear intereſt from the date if not punctually paid.

HEPBURN and DUNDASS.

April 14.

ADAM LYNN,

GOLD and SILVERSMITH, ENGRAVER, &c.

HAS opened a ſhop in King ſtreet, next door to Mr. Peter Wiſe's, where he makes, in the neateſt and moſt faſhionable manner, all kind of Gold and Silver Work, viz. Gold Lockets, Rings, &c. Silver Coffee Pots, Tea Pots, Sugar diſhes, Cream Pots, Goblets, Tumbers, Table Croſſes, Salts, Spoons, &c.

He flatters himſelf, from his attention to buſineſs and the quality of his work, to be able to give general ſatisfaction to his cuſtomers.

☞ The higheſt price for old Gold and Silver.

April 14.

Now Landing,

From on board the Parkman, at Ramſay's wharf, and for ſale by the ſubſcriber, at the ſtore lately occupied by Richards and Edmonds, on King-ſtreet,

Liverpool ſtoved Salt;
600 buſhels of Coal;
Queen's Ware aſſorted.

HUGH SMITH.

April 9. t. f.

W. J. HALL,

HAS RECEIVED,

By the Ship Sally, James Croudhill,

Part of his Spring Goods,

And hourly expects the Arrival of the principal part.

NOW ON HAND,

Broad and Narrow Hoes,
Nails from 4*d.* to 20*d.*
Hatts by the Box.
Porter by the Caſk.
Earthen Ware.
Seine Twine,
Window Glaſs.
Grindſtones.
And ſundry articles adapted to the Seaſon.

Which will be ſold at the moſt reaſonable advance *BY WHOLESALE.*

April 12.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, on Monday the 27th of March, a Negro Man named JAMES, about twenty-one or two years old; five feet ſix or ſeven inches high: had on when he went away a white broad cloth coat, green breeches, white ſhirt, a ſtriped jacket, a pair of fulled ſtockings, and a pair of ſhoes with ſtrings in them. He is a black, ſleek, ſmooth faced fellow, and has little or no appearance of beard.

Whoever will take him up and ſecure him in ſome goal, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above Reward from his Maſter, living in Charles County, Newport, State of Maryland.

JOSEPH BOAMAN,
SON OF LEONARD.

April 9.

Blank Manifeſts for ſale at the Printing Office.

Alexandria, April 14.

At an Election, in Londoun County, on Monday last
WILLIAM ELZEY, Esq.
AND
RICHARD B. LEE, Esq.
Were chosen by a large majority to represent that county in the State Legislature.

We learn that the bill brought in by Mr. Livingston, for the relief and protection of American seamen has passed the Senate, by the casting vote of the president.

FROM EUROPE—LATEST.

From the NEW-YORK GAZETTE.

APRIL 8.

Yesterday afternoon arrived here the ship OHIO, Capt. M'Laughlin, in 33 days from Greenock (Scotland.) By this vessel the Editor has received Glasgow papers, up to the first of March. Extracts from which follow:

GLASGOW, MARCH 1.

RETROSPECT.

The general features of all the intelligence which has been received from the continent for some weeks past, have been strongly indicative of an immediate recommencement of hostilities between the Imperialists and the French.

In the propositions which had been made for a peace, it is said, that the French agreed to abandon their project of making the Rhine their boundary, and to limit their views to the retention of those countries only which they have incorporated with their own; or in other words, that they would keep possession of Savoy, Liege, and the Austrian Netherlands. To these terms the allies have peremptorily refused to accede: and all hopes of Peace have, of consequence vanished. Both armies have been considerably augmented:—that of the Imperialists is about to be reinforced by 40,000 Russians.

The allies will have learnt, with some degree of astonishment, and the French no doubt with satisfaction, that General Clairfait has resigned the command of the army of the Rhine. Whether his resignation has proceeded from choice; from a helpless prospect of the war: or whether he has been dismissed for suspending hostilities, are questions which we are not yet, and perhaps never may be, prepared to answer.

Prussians, to the number of 40,000, are now actually on their march to the circle of Franconia, where winter quarters have been prepared for them. A short time will probably ascertain the precise object of this movement.

The king of Sardinia has declared that he will not make peace; but in conjunction with his Allies: and while some letters from Italy inform us, that the contending armies have gone into winter quarters, others assure us that that the war in that quarter threatens to be more desperate than it has hitherto been.

LONDON, FEB. 27.

The Dutch fleet is most certainly at sea, but of what force it consists is not precisely ascertained. A vessel arrived at Yarmouth passed through it, and the captain represents the number of ships to be 18, of which probably eight or ten of the line.

Another account says—The Glatton India ship of war, Capt. Trollop, saw the Dutch fleet on the 24th inst. and counted their line of battle to consist of 12 sail, viz. seven ships from 74 guns down to 60, five from 50 to 44, and five frigates. By their course it was conjectured that they were going North about, in order to form a junction with the Brest fleet.

A report prevailed yesterday in the highest circles that general Clairfait is dead. The credit which it received from those who had the best opportunity of ascertaining its validity induces us to think that it is but too true. His loss in the present state of affairs will be most severely felt.

We are happy to state, that the report of disturbances in the island of Corsica is totally unfounded. Capt. Young, who arrived in London on Wednesday, sailed from Bastia on the 25th ult. when the island was in a state of perfect tranquility.

The son of the Baron de Vaux was the gentleman who was here for 10 days on a confidential mission, and who took his departure on Monday night, after Mr. Grey's motion. The Baron de Vaux claims a lineal descent from an emigrant family of Grant in Scotland, that followed the fortunes of the exiled house of Stuart, and his son's passport both from the Directory and the Duke of Portland, was in the name of Grant.

Yesterday Admiral Duncan hoisted his flag on board the Powerful of 74 guns, in the Downs.

A French cartel ship, with 240 British troops on board, taken in a transport in the Mediterranean, lately put into Lisbon, when, as there was no French consul in that port, the Prince of Brazil gave orders that the French commandant should be furnished with whatever he might want to refit from the royal arsenal.

BALTIMORE, APRIL 12.

By the gentlemen from the West Indies, mentioned in our last, we learn that nothing worthy of remark had taken place in St. Domingo, since the capture of the black general Pompey and his accomplice, Dusdon, who had taken the title of Commissary Civil, and pretended to be invested with the powers formerly exercised by Polverel and Santhonax;—the former was taken by a detachment from Rigaud's army, and in confinement at Jacquemel; the latter had been given up by his own officers and confined in Fort Louis. Both, it was expected, would suffer death. After Pompey's capture, the French regained possession of the aqueduc which supplied Port-au-Prince with water, and deprived them of this conveyance. This circumstance distressed the inhabitants and troops very much, and put them to the necessity of sending to Fort Bissottin for water, distance 4 miles. About the 14th of February twelve transports with one frigate and four other vessels, passed Leogane to Port-au-Prince; the number of troops were stated at 1500. No attempt had been made by either party on the possession of the other and every thing seemed to hang in suspense.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 9.

Extract of a Letter from an American in London.

"*I am much pleased to understand from your last letter, and from others lately received from Philadelphia, that the present session of Congress promises to be more temperate than was apprehended some time since. The British ministry are at this time looking to the conduct of the House of Representatives, as that which is to govern their conduct towards the United States. I have reason to believe the appeals are suspended until the measures of this branch of the legislature are known: Whether afterwards they will be favorable, it is impossible to say; I rather think such an event is to be expected.*

"*I was informed by Mr. Pinckney, that a gentleman had just been with him, who has purchased a considerable tract of land on the Ohio in Pensylvania, who this spring will take out with him 15000 settlers, chiefly farmers, who are all engaged and ready to embark. I cannot tell you the effect which the President's speech has produced through this country; I speak I think correctly when I say, it will be the means of pouring some millions sterling into the lap of the United States; it has excited admiration, inspired confidence, and reflected a degree of consequence on every one who bears the name of an American: indeed there is no national character so high in Europe at this time as the American—"every one who has ever been in the United States seems eager to claim the rights of citizenship and to be considered as an American."*

HARRISBURGH, APRIL 4.

Wednesday the 26th ult. was found dead in a small cottage, in Londonderry township, a few miles from this place, a woman named Hannah Hamilton. An inquest was accordingly held by justice Early. The verdict was found, for want of the necessaries of life, viz. victuals, firewood, and clothing.

BOSTON, APRIL 1.

FROM IRELAND.

Papers by the Franklin, Capt. M'Lellan, from Dublin, bring intelligence of a formidable and extensive conspiracy, to separate that country from England, and establish a Republican form of government in conjunction with the French government. A partial discovery was made just in time to prevent its execution, by means of a governmental emissary, who had insinuated himself into the councils of the democrats. But such was the nature of the conspiracy that one man could only give information of nine members, the executive council excepted, which arranged all the plans and movements of the whole body.

Robert Patton & Charles Scott.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the Public, that they intend to be regular in their importation of DRY GOODS: and have received by the Ship Sillers, from London, a small part of their

SPRING GOODS,

And are in hourly expectation of the remainder, by the first vessels from London and Liverpool, as they were all shipped in February.

April 14. t. f

Bank of Alexandria,

JANUARY 22, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subscription Book is kept open at the Bank for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the augmented stock, and will continue open until the whole number of shares are filled up.

By order of the board,
GURDEN CHAPIN, Cash'r.

N. B. Any Bank paper from Philadelphia to Alexandria, will be taken for the mony to be paid at the time of subscibing.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria will please to take notice that the third payment of 25 dollars on each share of the augmented stock will be payable on Wednesday the 20th inst. And are informed that any Bank Notes from Philadelphia to Alexandria will be taken in payment.

By order of the President and Directors,
GURDEN CHAPIN, Cashier.

Alexandria, April 5, 1796.

AGRICULTURE.

A PRACTICAL professor of Agriculture from England is come to settle in the United States, who has received the honours and rewards of the honorable Society of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce of Great Britain; and also by the Board of Agriculture, for the introduction of approved Plans, Surveys, and Reports of several Counties.

Any Gentlemen, having a desire to improve their estates, may be accommodated with plans for the purpose of laying out lands to the greatest advantage, the most approved succession of Crops for the different qualities of soil, and the best plans for building Farm-houses, Offices, &c. &c.

He lays out and makes Roads after the most approved manner in England; and has no objection to contract, or act as Surveyor or Director.

Reference may be made by Letters, addressed to
WILLIAM JORDAN,
AGRICULTURAL SURVEYOR,
Printing-Office.

Alex. April 14.

CHURCH MUSIC.

THE Subscriber purposes opening a SINGING SCHOOL, in conjunction with Mr. Archibald M'Clean's Reading School, for the purpose of teaching Children from the age of eight to fourteen years. All Parents who have Children at said School, as well as all others who wish to encourage the proposition, will please to make it known to Mr. M'Clean. The subscriber will attend two hours every other day (Sunday excepted) and at such times as not to interfere with the Reading School. The terms are, Five Dollars per scholar for 6 Months; One to be paid at entrance, Two at the expiration of the first quarter, the remainder at the expiration of the term.

April 14. ALEXANDER RHEA.

N. B. He purposes to continue his School in the Presbyterian Church. All who wish to become subscribers will please to make it known soon, as his present quarter is nearly expired. A. R.

COLUMBIAN LAND OFFICE.

THE FOLLOWING LANDS ARE FOR SALE, VIZ.

2,000 acres of prime land, in Mason County, lying on the South side of the River Ohio, eight miles below the mouth of Big Sandy.

100,000 acres lying in the County of Kanhawa, on the waters of the big Sandy River.

200,000 Acres of Land lying in Bath County, on both sides of the Cow Pasture and Jackson's River,

5000 acres of land lying in the county of Botatourt, on the navigable waters of James River.

234 acres of land in Prince William county, within one mile of Dumfries. Beautifully improved.

All the above Lands will be conveyed with general warrantee, by charatters indisputable, and a full description of them may be seen at the above office.

The price and terms of payment will de made an object to those who wish to purchase.

BOWNE, HAMILTON, & Co.

April 14

DR. B ZIERS,

DENTIST,

WHO has practiced his profession for a number of years in Europe, and for some time past in conjunction with Mr. Gardtie, Dentist, in Philadelphia, respectfully offers his services to the Public in the several branches of the art of the DENTIST.

He undertakes effectually to remove all complaints incidental to the Teeth and Gums, and pursues the most approved method of preserving them in a sound and beautiful state. He also places Natural and furnishes Artificial TEETH perfectly resembling the real, without inconvenience to the party.

DR. BEZIERS may be consulted at JOHN WISE'S where may be had DENTIFRICE and ELIXIR for the Teeth and Gums.

Forty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN or strayed on the night of the 5th instant, a white horse 10 years old, 15 hands high; paces, trots and canters; shod all round, his hind shoes remarkable, being high corked and badly fixed; marked on the the shoulder thus, 6. Both eyes have extraordinary large bones under them. The above reward will be paid for securing the horse and thief, or ten dollars for the horse only, if ten miles off, five dollars, if five miles off.

JOSEPH MARLL.

April 9, 1796.

Fish-Salt and Lemons.

A QUANTITY of round white St. Ube's Salt, and a few boxes of fresh Lemons, for sale on board the ship Ann, David Black, master, at the subscriber's wharf—Sold cheap if applied for immediately.

ROBERT HAMILTON.

Sail Duck and Canvas.

WE have just received a quantity of Bremen Sail Duck and English Canvas of the first qualities, which we will sell very reasonable for cash or flour.

HEPBURN & DUNDAS.

April 8, 1796. 3wep.

SONG,

From the *New Volume* of SHAKESPEARE,

ADDRESSED TO ANNA HATHERREWAYE.

[The ORTHOGRAPHY modernized.]

IS there in Heaven aught more rare
Than thee? ſweet NAN of Avon fair,
Is there on Earth a man more true
Than WILLY SHAKESPEARE is to you?

Though fickle Fortune proves unkind,
Still doth ſhe leave her Wealth behind:
She ne'er the Heart can form a-new,
Nor make thy WILLY's love untrue.

Though Age with wither'd Hand do ſtrike
The Form moſt fair, the Face moſt bright,
Still doth ſhe leave, untouch'd and true,
Thy WILLY's Love and Friendſhip too.

Though Death, with never-failing Blow,
Doth Man and Babe alike bring low,
Yet doth he take naught but his due,
And ſtrikes not WILLY's Heart, ſtill true.

Since then no Fortune, Death, nor Age
Can faithful WILLY's Love aſſuage;
Then do I live and die for you,
Thy WILLY ſincere and moſt true.

[Eng. Paper.]

ANECDOTE, founded on matter of fact.

Verbal directions given by a celebrated Quack to a Negro woman how to dreſs a bliſter.

When the cantharides have ſufficiently excoriated the parts, exroliate the cutis, by the aſſiſtance of a keen ſcalpanum. This will produce an inſtantaneous evacuation of a large portion of aqueous matter collected between the cutis and cuticula. Then take the foliage of a colewort, amputate the coarſer fibres, and after giving it a culinary ſudorification, apply it to the vulnus.

FOR SALE,

MY ESTATE in the County of Weſtmoreland, called BUSHFIELD. The tract contains between ſeven and eight hundred acres, about two-thirds of which is cleared, and bounded by water on three ſides, ſo as to require very little fencing to encloſe it. The whole tract is level, and well adapted to farming: contains immenſe banks of Oyſter-Shells, and is equal to any plantation in that part of the country for natural graſs.

There is a very large two ſtory Brick Houſe, with four rooms on a floor, ſituated on the banks of Nomony river, and commanding a very extenſive view of the Potomack; from theſe rivers may be procured in abundance, Fiſh, Oyſters, and Wild Fowl.

There are all neceſſary out-houſes on the land, large and valuable orchards of Peach and Apple Trees.

I will alſo diſpoſe of my HOUSE with two ACRES of GROUND in this city, now in the occupation of Burwell Bruce, Eſq.—Alſo a very valuable HOUSE CARPENTER, who is acquainted with the buſineſs of a Wheel Wright and a Cooper.

I will take Six per cent. Stock for Buſhfield, or will exchange it for good Land on this ſide of Rappahannock river. For particulars, apply to the Subſcriber.

BUSHROD WASHINGTON.

Richmond February 20, 1796. 6w

EDWARD STABLER,

DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,

On the Weſt Side of Fairfax-Street

HAS juſt received from Europe and is now expoſing for Sale an excellent aſſortment of

Freſh Garden Seeds,

CONSISTING OF

Early Chareton peaſe, red round turnip, white turnip, ſeed tares, dwarf marrowfat peaſe, early green Broioli, early York cabbage, ſugar loaf do. Savoy do. drumhead do. red do. Dutch garden turnip, ſtone do. yellow do. orange carrot, early cauliflower, late do. ſolid celery, creſs and muſtard, early cucumber, turkey do. of two kinds, white endive, Scotch kail, green coſs lettuce, Deptford onion, parſley, parſnip, long radiſh, turnip do. ſpinage, fennel, carraway, Coriander, lavender and pot marigold.

He keeps as uſual, an aſſortment of GENUINE DRUGS & MEDICINES, which he will warrant to be of the firſt quality.

Alexandria, 23d of 3d. mo.

BEST LONDON

BOTTLED PORTER,

IN CASES.

AND FOR SALE BY

JOHN MANDEVILLE.

March 23.

RYE.

WANTED by the ſubſcriber a quantity of Rye, for which a generous price will be given.

JOHN G. LADD.

April 5.

For LONDON,

The faſt ſailing Ship,

MONTEZUMA,

Thorndick Chaſe, Maſter,

(*A conſtant Trader*)

Having moſt of her cargo engaged, ſhe will ſail with all convenient ſpeed, and has elegant accommodations for paſſengers. For Freight or Paſſage apply to Mr. JONATHAN SWIFT, Alexandria, or

WILLIAM & JOHN TAYLOR.

Baltimore, April 7.

For Sale or Charter.

THE SHIP

PARKMAN,

As ſhe came from ſea, now lying at Col. Ramſay's wharf. She is only eighteen months old, well found, and a remarkable faſt ſailor. If ſhe is not ſold in a few days, ſhe will take a freight to any part of Europe—Apply to the maſter on board, or to

THOMAS PATTEN & CO.

April 7, 1796.

For Freight or Charter,

To SALEM or BOSTON,

The Brig Diamond,

At Harper's Wharf.

She will be ready to take a cargo in four days.

Apply to the Maſter on board.

SAMUEL JONES.

☞ *I have a few hundred groſs of Corks, and 14 ſacks of Liſbon Feathers.* S. J.

April 5.

JOHN BRYAN,

Saddler. Cap and Harneſs-maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his cuſtomers and the public in general that he continues to carry on his buſineſs in its various branches at his ſhop in Kingſtreet, and hopes from his attention to buſineſs, the quality of his work, and moderation of his prices, to be able to render ſatisfaction to thoſe who may pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom. He has upon hands an aſſortment of Mens' and Womens' Saddles with furniture ſuitable hereto; waggon, cart and dray harneſs, &c.

N. B. He has conſtructed fire buckets on a more approved plan than thoſe commonly in uſe—thoſe gentlemen who wiſh to furniſh themſelves with ſuch may be ſupplied on application as he has a number now ready for ſale.

March 8, 1796. 2w. 2m.

Ricketts and Newton

Have for Sale at their Warehouſe, the corner of Fairfax and Prince-ſtreet,

A quantity of 9 by 11 and 10 by 12 window Glaſs of 100 feet

Sugar in hhds. and barrels
Coffee in barrels and bags
Madeira and Liſbon Wines in pipes and qr. caſks
Loaf and Lump Sugars
Liverpool and St. Ubes Salt
Copperas, brimſtone, madder and indigo
Fig blue in caſks
Bohea and Hyſon Teas
Cotton cards by the box,
20d. nails
Cotton in bales
Iriſh linen in boxes and half boxes
8 hhds. Iriſh porter
And one caſk of pewter ware

All of which will be ſold low for caſh, or at their uſual credt.

February 18th.

THE ſubſcriber manufactures and ſells, in large or ſmall quantities, Spirits of Turpentine, Oil of Tar, White Rozin, Turpentine Varniſh (white and black), and Pitch.—He continues to ſell Paints, both dry and ground in Oil and fit for uſe.—Alſo, Window Glaſs of all ſizes—Paint Oil, boiled and unboiled—Paint Bruſhes—Camel's hair Pencils—Gold Leaf, &c. &c.

Has alſo ſome UNIMPROVED LOTS which he would diſpoſe of in Fee Simple.

WM. BUSHBY.

March 12. 1m

I will take two young gentlemen

of agreeable manners and good diſpoſitions, to the ſtudy of medicine. ELISHA C. DICK.

March 8.

LOTS FOR SALE,

IN FEE SIMPLE,

ON SEVERAL STREETS IN THE TOWN OF ALEXANDRIA.

For Terms apply to

JESSE TAYLOR.

March 17.

SPRING GOODS.

James M. M'Crea & Co.

HAVE had an arrival at Baltimore of part of their Spring Importations, which they expect round in a few days; and the remainder are expected daily in different Veſſels from London and Liverpool. The whole will form an aſſortment of well choſen, and well bought,

SPRING GOODS,

Which they will have opened for ſale at their Store on Fairfax-Street, by the Piece or Package only, on very moderate terms for Caſh, or at the uſual Credit to punctual Cuſtomers.

April 5.

☞ A large and commodious STORE, in a good ſtand for Buſineſs, to let. Enquire as above.

SPRING GOODS.

Joſeph Riddle & Co.

HAVE this day received, and are now landing, from on board the Expedition, Captain Boyle, from London, an extenſive aſſortment of

LONDON GOODS,

Purchaſed by one of the Firm at the different Manufactures, which they will offer for ſale, by the Piece or Package, at their Dry Good Storehouſe on Swift's-alley, oppoſite Meſſrs. Patton and Butcher's Iron-Store. They daily expect the remainder of their London Goods by the ſhip Siſters, and an aſſortment of Hardware by the ſhip Alexandria from Liverpool.

April 5.

Thompſon and Veitch

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

By the Jane and Eliza and the Parkman from Liverpool, and the Siſters from London,

A VERY LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Goods ſuited to the ſeaſon;

AMONG WHICH ARE,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE,

Which are now opening at their Warehouſe in Fairfax Street, and for ſale by the Piece or Package only.

They have alſo a number of well aſſorted

Crates of Queen's Ware,

AND

Pipes in Boxes.

April 9.

CARNE & SLADE,

Have juſt imported

AN ASSORTMENT OF

Hardware and Cutlery,

Plated, Britannia, Japanned, and Tin Ware,

AMONG WHICH ARE,

Tea and Coffee Urns, Tea and Coffee Pots, Candleſticks, Waiters, Ladies' pattens, &c.

A few caſks of Paints; Packthreads; Seaming, Sail, and Shop Twine; Worſted Rugs; and a large quantity Camomile Flowers.

They have likewiſe on hand Anvils, Vices, Tin Plate, Rolled Iron, Bliſtered Steel, Iron Wire; and different kind of Woolens, ſuch as Flannels, Baizes, Serges, Blankettings, Duroys, &c.

Which they offer for ſale at their Store in Fairfax-ſtreet, adjoining Ricketts and Newton's new buildings.

March 1, 1796.

The Subſcriber intends keeping

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF

INDIAN MEAL,

FOR SALE,

By the Large or Small Quantities.

ROBERT ALLISON.

April 2.

William Bowie,

TAYLOR and HABIT MAKER,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has remov'd to Prince ſtreet, two doors above the poſt-office.

He returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends for their liberal encouragement, and begs leave reſpectfully to ſolicit a continuance of their favours.

Thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen who may pleaſe to favour him with their commands may have any article in his line made up and finiſhed in the neateſt and moſt faſhionable manner.

N. B. The houſe in Fairfax ſtreet, next door to the nevel office, to let—for further particulars enquire abve or to Mr. Lanty Crow near the premiſes.

February 11. 3m.